

BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE

EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND SPEAKS

He Urges the Public Library as the Complement of the Public School—Good Reading Necessary for the People.

Very little from other nearly a cent—killed a pet was brought life-time in or other, he to America by millions, by one mile, the German vote. All of except four, Carriers, of they being exiled baron, as the decisive, a portion made. Mr. here, will fortune, and behalf him, exchanged the delin-

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the work should not be neglected.

And yet if we are to create good citizenship, which is the object of popular education, and if we are to insure to the country the full benefit of public instruction, we can by no means consider the work as completely done in the schoolroom. While the young gathered there are fitting themselves to assume in the future the political obligations, there are others whom these children are already past, who when now have the welfare and safety of the country in their keeping. Our work is badly done if these are neglected. They have passed the school-age, and have perhaps availed themselves of free instruction; but they, as well as the school children, should have within their reach the means of further mental improvement and the opportunity of gaining that additional knowledge and information which may be secured by access to good and instructive books.

The husbandman who expects to gain a sufficient return from his orchards, and can only rarely afford to buy books, turns to his nursery as they grow to maturity, but he generously encloses a few for those already in bearing, and upon which he may rely for fruit.

READING BUT THE BEGINNING

Teaching the young to read is but the first step in the scheme of creating good citizens. The school of free instruction. We teach the young to read so that both as children and as men and women they may read. Our teaching must lead to the habit and the desire of reading to be useful; and only as this result is reached, can the work in our free schools be logically supplemented and made available.

Therefore, the same wise policy and intent which open the doors of our free schools to our young, also suggest the completion of the plan thus entered upon, by placing books in the hands of those in our schools who have been taught to read.

A man who never reads and is an amateur in the thinking torso, will not allow the entire mental life to be bounded by the narrow lines of a daily recurring routine of effort for mere existence, cannot escape a condition of permanent stagnation. The desire for the development of individual contentment and happiness, but which fails to yield to the state its justly expected return of numerous valuable services and wholesome political action.

READING SHOULD BE GENERAL

Another branch of this question should not be overlooked. It is not only of great importance that our youth and our men and women should have the ability, the desire and the opportunity to read; but the kind of books they read is less important. Without guidance and with the initiative left to the individual, the young will which will improve as well as interest, there is danger that our people will have in their hands books whose influence and tendency are of a negative sort, if not positively bad and mischievous. Other like good things the ability and opportunity to read may be so used as to defeat their beneficial purpose.

The boy who greedily devours the vicious tales of imaginary daring and blood-curdling adventure which in the main come with, will, instead of improving his value as a citizen, and will, in his generation in his ideas of public duty and grow dull in his appreciation of the obligations he owes his country.

A LOSS TO THE STATE

In both these cases there will be a loss to the state. There is danger also that a positive and aggressive injury to the community will result; and such readers will certainly suffer deprivation of the happiness and contentment which are the fruits of improving study and well regulated thoughts.

In the young woman who seeks recreation and enjoyment in reading, still more vicious books often of doubtful moral tendency herself in the way of becoming frivolous and silly, if not of a pernicious character. This is a further consideration which almost certainly tends to mislead the popular, or capitalists seeking investment. We quote from said article: "The following analysis taken from a few properties in and near Piedmont, which properties are practically inexhaustible, will give you an idea of the ones convenient for use at Piedmont:

Reed Bank—
Malleable iron..... 52.00
Silica..... 10.00
Phosphorus..... 00.15
Wood Bank—
Malleable iron..... 52.00
Silica..... 10.00
Phosphorus..... 00.33
Simons Bank—
Malleable iron..... 55.00
Silica..... 10.00
Phosphorus..... 12
Gray Bank—
Malleable iron..... 56.00
Silica..... 13.00
Phosphorus..... 13

It seems to the good people of the city of Cedartown that the foregoing statement that the property is inexhaustible, is not true, and in near Piedmont, should go uncontradicted.

These considerations and the fact that many among them having the ability and inclination to read, are using their leisure time with profit-able and wholesome books, amply justify the efficient service of our Free Circulating Library. It is now open, so exactly adjusted to meet a situation which could not be foreseen, and to wants which ought not to be neglected, to establish its claim upon the encouragement and protection of the public authorities and command it most fully to the support and generosity of private benefaction.

THE WORK OF BUILDING UP

The distribution of this good work has already reached in our city with the exhibited the broad field yet remaining untouched by the inadequacy of present operations. It has been my view to also instances of noble individual philanthropy and disinterested private effort and contribution.

But it certainly seems that the time and money devoted to this object are confined to a circle of persons far too narrow, and that the public encouragement and aid have been greatly dispropor-

tional to private endeavor.

The city of New York has never shown herself willing to be behind other cities in such work as is done by our free circulating library, and while her people are so engrossed in business activity and enterprise they have turned away from a cause once demonstrated to them to be so worth while and useful.

The distribution of the hand. Let it be pressed upon our fellow-citizens, and let them show the practical operation of the project you have in mind, and the good it has accomplished, and the further progress it can make through their increased liberality, and it will be shown that it is time to respond generously to your appeal to put the Free New York in the front rank of the cities which have realized the usefulness of free circulating libraries.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA—The original, most soluble.

ATLANTA IN BRIEF.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN CONDENSED FORM.

Items of Interest About Atlanta and Atlanta People—Street Scenes and Gossip—Leaves from Our Notebooks.

Commissioned as Captain.—Adjutant-General Kelly issued a commission yesterday to A. S. Sneed as captain of the Gate City Guard.

The Board of Aldermen.—The aldermanic board convened in regular session yesterday with the full board, except Mr. Woodward, in attendance. The papers passed by the council were presented and concurred in, except the award of the assessors in opening Georgia avenue.

St. Patrick's Day.—March 17th is St. Patrick's Day, and the Irishmen of the city will celebrate the day with appropriate ceremonies. The Hibernians have invited the Emmet club to participate with them in the celebration, and they will have a grand time.

Going to New York.—Dr. E. G. Thomas, who took the first honors at the graduation of the dental department of the Southern Medical college last Wednesday night, will leave shortly for New York, where he will take a special course of dentistry. Dr. Thomas has a host of friends who hope he will locate at Atlanta.

A Distinguished Veteran.—Captain W. H. Hartnett, of Griffin, was in the city yesterday. Captain Hartnett was one of the bravest soldiers in the confederacy, and he bears a number of venerable scars on his person. He has made a snug little fortune since the war, but is still in a state of constant gaudiness. He has many friends in Atlanta, who are always glad to welcome him to the city.

A Great Hunt.—Yesterday afternoon Judge Landrum, Dr. Biggers and Frank Barnes went out to the Kimball house dairy farm on a bird hunt. They were all armed with breech loaders and carried five hundred cartridges each.

At a late hour they returned bearing in their midst a bold cock robin, who bit the drum after a brave defense, and a handful of the tattered tail feathers of a sick black bird. They were delighted with their outing.

Another County Has Glanders.—Commissioner of Agriculture Henderson received a letter yesterday from Mr. George M. Davis, one of the county commissioners of Bibb county, stating that the glanders was prevalent among the stock about Macon and inquiring if any law had been passed by the last session to extend the same to the swine disease. Judge Henderson stated in his reply that, although the governor, at his request, had repeatedly urged the legislature to pass such a law, no action had been taken, and consequently, there was no provision to meet the difficulty. A competent veterinary surgeon will, however, be sent to Bibb county to make investigations.

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ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 7, 1890.

Taxing a Southern Industry.

We print in another column a communication from Major John C. Whiting in regard to the use of cotton seed oil for cooking, and we desire to call the attention of our people to what he says.

Write, as Major Whiting says, that cotton seed oil ought to be able to stand on its own merits, but this still leaves objections to the class and sectional legislation that is proposed by the bill to tax the cotton seed oil out of existence. The government does not need the revenue that might be collected under this bill, nor is it an honest revenue bill. It is simply an attempt to tax out of the market a cheap and wholesome food product in behalf of the vile stuff (stewed out of cholera-sick hogs, and hogs smothered in transit) that goes under the name of refined lard.

Moreover, the imposition of this tax would be used as an argument against the consumption of cotton seed oil by any form, and would have a tendency to prejudice ignorant people against its use. The compound lard, as was shown by chemical analysis before the last congress, is pure and wholesome.

What is everybody's business is nobody's business. There have been some protests made from the south and from southern allies, but it seems to us that the importance of the matter calls for a more substantial movement than has yet been made in the south.

Senator Barbour on Virginia.

Senator Barbour's speech on the Blair bill made a terrible showing for Virginia.

The senator did not hesitate to say that most of the people of Virginia are poorer now than they were nineteen years ago. Their agricultural interests were never more depressed, and the largest landholders are the poorest citizens.

It is certainly a very startling assertion that the majority of the Virginians are poorer now than they were six years after the war. But Virginia has been politically unfortunate. Her people have been divided, and Mahomed has left its blighting mark. The troublesome debt question, too, has retarded the progress of the state.

In some directions, however, Virginia has forged ahead. According to the latest statistics Richmond had a population of 53,000 in 1865, and now has 87,000. Her banking capital in that period has grown from zero to \$2,500,000, and her taxable values from \$25,000,000 to \$51,000,000. Her few manufacturing establishments with their small capital twenty-five years ago have increased to 724 factories, with a capital of \$13,329,745, employing 20,453 hands, and selling annually goods to the amount of \$31,886,900. Other cities and towns show gratifying progress, but the state at large it must be admitted has enjoyed only a small share of the prosperity and development so conspicuously exhibited in Georgia.

Virginia is blessed with wonderful natural advantages. Her people are in a fair way to become united and harmonious, and they will soon bring their state to the front with her more prosperous sisters. Senator Barbour's dismal picture will be retouched with brighter colors in another decade.

Revenue Cutters and the Navy.

The bill now pending in congress which provides for the transfer of the revenue cutter service to the navy has many strong advocates, and there are good reasons why it should become a law.

Revenue cutters have military as well as civil duties to perform. They are equipped as a part of the navy, and yet enjoy none of the rights and privileges of that branch of service. In other countries the two are consolidated, and in this country they naturally desire such a union, and numerous boards of trade have passed resolutions in favor of it.

The proposed transfer would add to our navy some forty vessels, 200 officers and 1,000 men. As the revenue cutters are practically a part of the navy there seems to be no good ground for detaching them from the civil service.

Senatorial Folly.

Occasionally, the glorious old senate of the United States deserts its battles in the committee room and proceeds to make an effort to inaugurate what it is pleased to call reform.

The trouble with the glorious old senate is that it keeps up the form of holding secret sessions, that are secret only in the minds of those who are members of the glorious old senate. Public opinion has long ago decided that these secret sessions are un-American in spirit and unnecessary, but the senators think it incumbent on them to keep up the traditions of their body, and the result is that once or twice a week, the galleries are cleared, the doors closed in the most solemn manner, and the old farce of secret sessions is re-enacted.

These sessions are secret only in name. As soon as the doors are open, all the wide-awake newspaper correspondents know what has occurred, and if the matter is of any interest, they proceed to send to their papers a verbatim report of the proceedings. It rarely happens that the proceedings of the senate are of any importance, but the correspondents and reporters, having fallen into the habit of giving the gist of matters open and secret, continue to do so day after day.

It is this that has angered the glorious old senate, and now a smelling committee is at work pumping the newspaper correspondents and trying to discover how the verbatim proceedings of the secret sessions get into the newspapers. Some high and mighty talk on this subject has taken place in the senate, and it is suggestive enough of the change that is coming.

Senators threaten to abolish the press gallery and the newspaper correspondents because members of their own body tell

things over their toddies. We trust this threat will be carried out. It will be the first step toward the abolition of the senate itself, which, in these latter days, bears close relations to our democratic institutions.

It is a silly and unnecessary imitation of the house of lords. In the better days of the republic the office of senator carried with it some distinction. It was the seal and the sign of statesmanship, and it was conferred only on those who had fairly won the honors it carried with it. In these days it is chiefly the resort of political hacks, grannies, and millionaires who are able to purchase legislatures.

It is only the secret sessions, where the hall is transformed into a temporary bazaar, and where senators call each other liars, that have any real interest for the public; and a few more attempts to punish news correspondents for the leaky condition of senators, will satisfy the public that the senate is an affair that may be safely abandoned.

The Federal Judicial System.

The organization and machinery provided by the federal government for the administration of justice in the courts of the United States have not for two decades been adequate to the needs of their expanding business. The result is that the judicial force, both in the inferior courts and in the supreme court, has not been sufficient to do the work devolved upon them in such way and with such promptitude as to secure the rights of parties litigant.

These facts have been well understood for a long time, but the unprecedented number of bills introduced at the present session, both in the senate and house, on the subject indicates that there is at least a probability that something will be done.

The delays of justice in the supreme court—caused not by the fault of the judges, but by an overflow of cases—are so grievous that they have assumed proportions of a national reproach. By impairs respect and reverence for law, they have become a source of public danger. Considerations of this character lift the whole subject above the plane of politics and elevate to the range of a high public duty on the part of congress to provide a remedy for existing abuses.

The republican party has hitherto sought to employ the machinery of the federal courts as a means of interference with that just and wholesome home rule, which the solidity of the south demands; and if the measures proposed for the relief of suitors in the federal courts contemplated any enlargement of a system with which the republicans might make mischief in election matters, would naturally arouse strong democratic opposition. But it seems to be generally agreed that the true remedy for the present situation is the creation of an intermediate appellate court—serving the double function of providing a review of that large class for which no adequate review is now provided and of cutting off the excessive accumulation of cases on the docket of the supreme court. Such a court would be strictly an appellate court, and its judges could not, without manifest incongruity, be clothed with jurisdiction as managers of elections.

It is doubtful on this view that Messrs. Culberson, Rogers and Blount and Senator Pugh—all staunch democrats—have introduced bills on this subject at the present session. Mr. Cleveland recommended this legislation in two messages. Mr. Garland, as attorney general, urged it upon the attention of congress. Their republican successors have done likewise; and thus the matter has become one to which both parties stand committed in the interests of public justice.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE REV. MR. UPDIKE, a Chicago Methodist minister, has written a pamphlet on the subject of the civil rights of colored men. He thinks that if Luther had made war upon intemperance he might have changed the whole character of the German people, but instead of that he is credited with the authorship of the sentiment: "Who loves not wine, women and song remains a fool his whole life long." Mr. Updike also advised preachers to study Henry George and Edward Bellamy, and rammed them on the side of the anti-capitalists and monopolists. Some of Mr. Updike's ministerial brethren in Chicago have answered him pretty sharply and have advised him to stick to the gospel, instead of attempting the role of a social reformer.

MR. RICHARD GOEBEL is a first-class amateur detective. Some weeks ago he went from Montana to New York, where he was bunked out of \$1,500. The police failed to find the swindlers, and Mr. Goebel went to work. He found it necessary to assume as many as ten different disguises, but he arrested three of the gang, and carried them to the stationhouse at the point of his pistol. He is now in Chicago on the trail of another bumbo man, and is satisfied that he will get him and recover his lost money. His pluck and ability have won the admiration of New York detectives.

Rome's New Regime.

Rome goes through her elections, like Atlanta, in somewhat cyclonic fashion, but when it is all over the town goes on in the even tenor of her way. The CONSTITUTION congratulates its enterprising neighbor on the selection of a strong council and a strong mayor. There is no hazard in the prediction that Mayor Walton will give the city a good administration. His popularity, which has been tested in a number of city elections, has remained with him in the severer test of a mayoralty campaign.

Mr. WALTON has a great opportunity, and we believe he will be equal to the occasion. Rome took a great leap forward a few years ago, then she rested on her oars. Now, she seems to be steadily moving for another spring. At such a time the mayor wields an immense power for good, and with Mr. Walton's equipment and influence as a business man, his opportunities are greatly increased. Already identified with the most important movements of the board of trade and the citizens, and leading spirit in the north Georgia exposition, the new mayor adds new force to his work for Rome.

The retiring mayor, Major W. F. Ayer, has been through the trying ordeal of prohibition, and comes out unscathed. That of itself is glory enough for one man, but Major Ayer has made his administration luminous with good sense all the way through, and he retains with the thanks of the people.

An American Victory.

We read the other day how the Hon. Buffalo Bill, the grand representative of genuine American institutions in Europe, together with his trained Indians and his performing cowboys, had an audience with the pope. It was on the occasion of the pope's anniversary, and in the midst of the pageantry—the glittering uniforms of the Swiss guard and the brilliant robes of the attendants—Buffalo Bill, his Indians and his cowboys, formed an unfamiliar but exceedingly picturesque group. The pope, benign and gracious, gave to this strange assembly his benediction, and the motley procession of Americans passed out of the vatican.

The event was the sensation in Rome, but we observe from the newspapers that the Hon. Buffalo Bill, the grand representative of genuine American institutions in Europe, together with his trained Indians and his performing cowboys, had an audience with the pope. It was on the occasion of the pope's anniversary, and in the midst of the pageantry—the glittering uniforms of the Swiss guard and the brilliant robes of the attendants—Buffalo Bill, his Indians and his cowboys, formed an unfamiliar but exceedingly picturesque group. The pope, benign and gracious, gave to this strange assembly his benediction, and the motley procession of Americans passed out of the vatican.

The trial look in the lady's face had gradually softened as he spoke, the angry light in her eyes was driven away by a pleasant glance, and when he had finished, she smiled sweetly and asked:

"What have you for sale?"

The book agent swiftly undid his pack, and said:

"Madam, I have here the most complete edition of—" and he sold her a copy in five seconds.

How She Broke Him.

"My husband doesn't chew any more tobacco," said a newly-married lady to a party of friends, "or at least, he doesn't where I can see him."

"How did you stop him?" they all asked.

"The morning after we were married," began the lady, "and he and I were sitting on the front porch, I noticed he was ill at ease,

was there, and the wife of Premier Crisp, and the Princess Collona, and the scions of all the noble houses, and they had their lorgnettes with them. They sat there and chatted in smiling anticipation of the bloody defeat of the Americans.

At last two of the wild horses were driven into the arena, and then the Hon. Buffalo Bill, sombre in hand, announced that two of his young Americans would proceed to give the noble Italians a lesson in horsemanship. William waved his jeweled hand, and in five minutes, according to the cable account, the cowboys had lassoed, bridled, saddled and mounted the untamable steeds of the Pontine regions. In five minutes, the struggle was over, and the cowboys were riding the horses easily around the arena and the vast audience shrieked and roared with delight. To cap the climax, the Hon. Buffalo Bill then challenged any Roman or son of a Roman to ride his bucking American bronchos.

It is only the secret sessions, where the hall is transformed into a temporary bazaar, and where senators call each other liars, that have any real interest for the public; and a few more attempts to punish news correspondents for the leaky condition of senators, will satisfy the public that the senate is an affair that may be safely abandoned.

The Sunday Constitution.

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Will be delivered to any address in the city at
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Subscribe at once.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION
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SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 7, 1890.

TAXING A SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.

We print in another column a communication from Major John C. Whiting in regard to the use of cotton seed oil for cooking, and we desire to call the attention of our people to what he says.

Write, as Major Whiting says, that cotton seed oil ought to be able to stand on its own merits, but this still leaves objections to the class and sectional legislation that is proposed by the bill to tax the cotton seed oil out of existence. The government does not need the revenue that might be collected under this bill, nor is it an honest revenue bill. It is simply an attempt to tax out of the market a cheap and wholesome food product in behalf of the vile stuff (stewed out of cholera-sick hogs, and hogs smothered in transit) that goes under the name of refined lard.

Moreover, the imposition of this tax would be used as an argument against the consumption of cotton seed oil by any form, and would have a tendency to prejudice ignorant people against its use. The compound lard, as was shown by chemical analysis before the last congress, is pure and wholesome.

What is everybody's business is nobody's business. There have been some protests made from the south and from southern allies, but it seems to us that the importance of the matter calls for a more substantial movement than has yet been made in the south.

The Federal Judicial System.

It is to be regretted that the democrats in North Carolina show, in some localities, a disposition to over-estimate the importance of certain persons, local issues and class interests.

The letter of our special correspondent in another column gives a general survey of the political situation in the old north state, and the facts presented are full of significance.

The North Carolina democrats, after due reflection, will doubtless come to the conclusion that their only hope of good government depends upon harmony within their ranks, and a solid front. We must let our personal preferences and local issues wait for adjustment until we succeed in regaining our lost vantage ground, and rescue the republic from the dangers of centralism. With the example of Virginia before her, North Carolina cannot afford to lag behind.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE MAN SHIDY SHOWS THAT THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM COMMISSION IS A VERY SHADY AFFAIR.

WE BELIEVE MR. BLACKBURN, OF KENTUCKY,

HAS NOT APologized to CHANDLER—AND YET

BLACKBURN HURT CHANDLER'S FEELINGS WORSE THAN CALD.

OUR READERS AT A DISTANCE WILL BE GLAD TO LEARN THAT THE WHITEHALL AND WEST END STREET

CARS GO BUMPING ALONG AS SERENELY AS EVER,

SHAKING UP THE AGED AND INFIRM, AND GIVING JOY TO THE WORLD IN GENERAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PAPERS ARE NOT PAYING MUCH ATTENTION TO THE NEW YORK WORLD'S BIOGRAPHY OF QUAY.

MR. RANDALL'S IMPROVING HEALTH IS A FACT ON WHICH THE WHOLE COUNTRY MAY BE CONGRATULATED. HE HAS BEEN SADLY MISSED IN CONGRESS RECENTLY.

CONGRESSMEN WHO BEGAN SENDING OUT SEEDS TWO MONTHS AGO WERE CROWDING THE SEASON SOMETHING. NEW JERSEY YAMS AND WATERMELONS ARE NOT SUITABLE TO THIS CLIMATE.

THEY CALL HIM TEDDY ROOSEVELT IN NEW YORK AND IN BOSTON, AND NOW TEDDY D. ROOSEVELT ADMITS THAT THE MAN WHOSE TESTIMONY HE CLEARED OUT A POSTFACE IS NOT WORTHY OF BELIEF. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IS A FAIRLY GOOD IDEA.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

EDITORS' CONSTITUTION.—AS NOMINATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS OFFICES WILL SOON BE IN ORDER IN THE INTERESTS OF HARMONY AND DEMOCRATIC UNITY, THE WRITER WISHES TO SUBMIT A FEW SUGGESTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF PRIMARIES.

IT IS A MOSS-COVERED MAXIM IN THE CREDO OF JEFFERSON: IT IS A WALKING EPITOME OF THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY.

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IT

THUMPING THIRKIELD.

HIS MINISTERIAL BRETHREN PAY RESPECTS TO HIM.

The Evangelical Ministers Furnish a Sensation—Their Meeting Was a Very Breezy One.

The Evangelical ministers turned their attention to Brother Thirkield at their last meeting.

And Brother Thirkield doubtless wishes they had not.

Use a decidedly slang, but very expressive phrase, Brother Thirkield's ministerial brethren jumped on him with both feet.

It was Monday morning that the Evangelical ministers met at the First Methodist church. This association, as is well known, is composed of the Evangelical ministers of Atlanta, among them Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield, D. D.

Meetings are held once a month for the purpose of discussing matters of interest and importance to the ministers, and at Monday's meeting Rev. G. B. Strickland presided.

Brother Thirkield was there.

In the course of a short discussion upon the probability of admitting negro preachers into this association—a movement, by the way, which Mr. Thirkield strongly approved, and the others did not—that gentleman made some remarks. In these remarks he took occasion to explain and touch upon some of the strictures which have been made on his recent speech.

"Of course," he said, "I said some things which I would not have said if I had been speaking to a southern audience, just as General Gordon did in an address made somewhere in the north."

After he had finished talking, Dr. Morrison arose and asked privilege to ask Dr. Thirkield a question. This being granted, he said:

"Doctor, I want to know if I am correct in my understanding of what you have said? I wish to know whether I understood you to state that General Gordon, in an address delivered somewhere in the north, gave utterance to sentiments he would not have used in addressing a southern audience?"

"No, I don't mean that," answered Dr. Thirkield. "What I mean is that in speaking to an audience in the north, where the people are differently circumstanced from the southern people, I would reach my point by a different route."

"You don't say nor intimate, then," replied Dr. Morrison, "that Governor Gordon uttered sentiments in the north that he would not utter in the south?"

"No, I don't," answered Mr. Thirkield.

Rev. Mr. Strickland, of the Baptist church, then asked:

"You stated in your address that there are places in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia so illiterate and degraded as to amount to barbarism; doctor, will you please tell me where to find these barbarians in Georgia?"

Dr. Thirkield responded by saying that he did not use the word barbarism in the worst sense. He used it in a qualified sense, similar to that in which Dr. Bushnell used it several years ago.

Then Dr. Pogue, the young Presbyterian divine, had a word to say.

"It happens that I have been a missionary among those illiterate people in the mountains of Kentucky," he said, "and while there are many ignorant people among them, there are no barbarians in Kentucky, and I repeat the charge. And I want to speak, furthermore, that the doctor, in making a speech upon a question like this should confine himself to facts that he knows."

"Now, Mr. Chairman," said Dr. Morrison, as he rose to his feet, "it happens, strangely enough, that Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia are the states, and the only states, in which I have ever lived. But I happen to know something about Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. I want to say that in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia can be found a spot which will surpass certain places in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois in ignorance and illiteracy and want of development, and while I am speaking, I take occasion to recommend to this evangelical preachers' meeting an utterance made by William M. Leftwich, of Nashville, Tenn., which is found in today's CONSTITUTION. In this he gives the true solution of this race problem, recommending that 6,000,000 negroes be sent into the northern cities and country places, having access to hotels, sleeping cars, the citizens' homes, their parlors and their beds. In other words, give the people there a chance to give a practical demonstration of that sympathy of which their hearts have ever been overflowing. I make that suggestion to this body."

As a reply to this, Dr. Thirkield arose and said the colored people would have a very hard time up there; that while there might not be so much caste, yet color prejudice in the north is as strong as it is here.

"It is true there are sections in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, in which there is much ignorance," said Rev. Mr. Cleveland, "but the same is also true of every state of this union; and I can see no reason why, in making the utterance, under the circumstance, these places should be singled out and made prominent in the same thing is true in the very state in which the speaker was speaking, and in every state of the union."

Dr. Thirkield said in conclusion:

"I may have been unfortunate in my address. I was careful, however, to command the efforts being made by ministers in the field down here. My motives in that address were certainly good. I intended nothing wrong in anything I said."

TO ABOLISH THE PONDS.

Considerable Excitement Over the Action of the West End Council.

There is a lot of lively discussion going on in West End over the action just taken by the council, deciding as a sanitary measure that the West End ponds must be abolished.

There are four of the ponds, belonging respectively to Messrs. Van Dyke, Wilson, Culver and Brown. Of course the owners of the ponds are more vigorous in the protest. They claim that their ponds are supplied with fresh water springs, and that there can be no sanitary consideration in filling them in.

A formal protest will be made before the council at its next meeting, and the issue is likely to be settled with general interest.

The council will probably reconsider its action and give the pond owners a hearing.

UNINTENTIONAL REFLECTIONS.

Mr. George W. Kates Respected by all Who Know Him.

Recent two publications appeared in these columns which reflected very highly upon Mr. George W. Kates, the well known spiritualist and lecturer, formerly a resident of this city. His statements were based upon and intended to be merely a report of the application recently filed by the former wife of Mr. Kates to have her name removed, and in no sense expressed the opinion of The Constitution.

Mr. Kates is remembered by those who knew him as a most exemplary and honest man. A devout Christian, he was a man in the faith. He was yet broad and charitable in his views. Some time after his divorce he married Miss Zella Brown, a most estimable lady, and his life has since been prosperous and happy.

MORE YOUNG DOCTORS.

ATLANTA MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Fifty-one Doctors of the Class of 1889-'90 Receive Their Diplomas—A Great Crowd Witness the Exercises.

The thirty-second annual commencement of the Atlanta Medical college, which took place last night at DeGivie's opera house, attracted a great crowd.

A half an hour before the hour set for the opening of the exercises every seat on the lower floor was taken, and those who came late were forced to stand at the back of the theatre or seek a resting place in the gallery.

Many of the leading doctors of the city were on the stage, and the members of the faculty received many congratulations on the personality of the graduating class, and also on the high standard which the college has attained.

Rev. Dr. John W. Heidt opened the exercises by a beautiful prayer, during which the great audience remained standing.

THE PROCTOR'S REPORT.

Dr. W. S. Kendrick, the proctor of the college, then read the following report:

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6, 1890.—To the Board of Directors of the Atlanta Medical College—Gentlemen:

The session of 1889-'90 has been an exceedingly successful one, the instruction having been the largest in the history of the school, and the revenues greater than ever before.

New features have been introduced, and no pains spared to bring the teaching up to the standard of the best medical schools in the country.

The number of matriculants reached 132, sixty-five men and seventy women. Of these, Georgia furnished 101, Alabama 18, South Carolina 5, Texas 3, North Carolina 3, Arkansas 1, Florida 1, Wisconsin 1, Mississippi 1, and Melville 1.

The following gentlemen often in number have passed satisfactory examinations and ask for the degree of "Doctor of Medicine." They are sober, industrious and honest, and we hope will remain with dignity and honor the profession at whose door they now knock for admittance.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The graduating class was then called to the stage in classes, and each of the graduates were presented with a parchment, authorizing the bearer to practice medicine, and conferring on him the degree of medical doctor. The new physicians were:

E. M. Bailey, G. B. Ballenger, M. J. Banks, J. C. Bennett, H. M. D. B. Bowser, J. T. Boyce, E. B. Bush, A. T. Calhoun, W. R. Camp, M. S. Chandler, H. W. Clements, G. A. Davis, A. J. J. Farley, J. E. Flowers, W. B. Goodman, E. C. Goodman, L. C. Green, A. S. Garrett, A. Gibson, V. A. Good, W. B. Goode, J. C. Griffis, G. B. Hall, H. T. Hodges, J. R. G. Howell, G. B. Hyde, W. H. Ingraham, W. F. Love, R. C. Loyd, W. P. Magruder, A. J. Mathews, W. Mathews, J. H. McGuffey, W. A. Monish, R. N. Pitts, J. P. Prescott, J. A. Quilliam, A. B. Robinson, J. B. Selman, S. S. Spears, H. M. H. Sistrunk, C. S. St. V. T. Terry, A. S. Tucker, J. B. Tucker, A. J. Tugle, W. C. Warren, W. J. Wheeler, E. F. Woods; L. K. Burruss, M. D., ad eundem; J. H. Reid, deceased.

Judge Marshall Clarke delivered the documents, and when each of the fifty-one gentlemen had received the prize for which he had labored for two years and had returned to the auditorium, he made a telling speech congratulating them on the result of their work and urging them not to abate in their efforts until they had achieved the success in life which was attainable by all hard-working, honest, professional men.

MR. ALEXANDER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Hooper Alexander delivered the annual oration, and his eloquent words evidently had a great effect on his hearers. He made two points in his discourse; one was courage, and the other was fidelity to duty. Both these qualities, he claimed, were specially needed by doctors, and he illustrated his meaning by many beautiful illustrations of what had been accomplished by the exercise of these two virtues. He also gave the reverse of the picture, and showed the despicable results and the general contempt in which men who failed in courage or fidelity in time of need were held by their fellows.

THE VALEDICTORIAN.

Dr. J. A. Quilliam delivered the valedictory address. After a brief review of the necessities of his class and anticipated the future which was opening out to his class mates. After speaking in an enthusiastic way of Atlanta and her people, the orator wished her every success until her fame should reach from the gulf to the lakes, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

GENERAL E. M. BAILEY.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 3, 1890.—General G. M. Sorrel—Mr. W. A. Hemphill, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:—I have pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your circular of the 1st inst., containing an invitation to the reunion of the ex-confederate soldiers at Atlanta on Memorial Day, April 26th.

I fully enter into the tender sentiments, which have prompted so appropriate a keeping of the occasion appearing so directly to our hearts, and will not fail to be present should I not be prevented by unavoidable business engagements. With kind regards for your comrade, ever sincerely yours,

GENERAL W. L. CABELL.

DALLAS, Tex., March 2, 1890.—Messrs. John Milledge, L. P. Thomas, C. H. Howell, G. W. Wylie, P. B. Hill, George T. Jones, Committee, Atlanta, Ga.

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GENERAL J. L. LANE.

MONROVIA, S. C., March 4, 1890.—W. A. Hemphill, Secretary, Confederate Veterans' Association, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your kind invitation to the reunion of the ex-confederate soldiers at Atlanta on Memorial Day, April 26th.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Skilled workmen and all modern tools and machinery gives us superior facilities for doing the best class of work. Freeman & Crankshaw. Watches Demagnetized. ton 1st col sp.

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E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec & Tr.
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Atlanta, Ga. Office 600
and Whiskey Hand-
out and Bottles sent FREE.
R. M. W. KOLBY, M.D.
Whitehall St.

TELEGRAM!

Messrs. Brunner & Browder.

ATLANTA, GA.
Have booked your order for ten thousand barrels flour, March shipment. Georgia trade seems more fully to appreciate superior goods. Guarantees every package. We make better flour every season.

PH. H. POSTEL MILL CO.

Merchants of Georgia:

The above telegram is significant. Postel's flour pleases our people. As they grow more prosperous they demand better merchandise, ESPECIALLY TO EAT. Notice manufacturers guarantee. Every barrel contains nothing but pure wheat flour. Rises well, cooks light and flaky, and tastes sweet. Will ship small lots from Atlanta. Car lots direct to our firm will be shipped and billed by Ph. H. Postel Milling Company, Moseca, Ill.

BRUNNER & BROWDER,

Sole Agents.

mar 2-d 1 m.

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CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE

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To make room for improvements.

SAVE MONEY

By Getting Our Prices.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.
93 WHITEHALL STREET.
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WARE & OWENS,
Real Estate Agents,
Corner Marietta and Broad Streets

\$3,500—Brick block, Wheat st.; renting for \$45 month.
\$6,100—Corner Hilliard and Calhoun st.; 100 ft. well.
\$6,130—Dunlop st.; very cheap near electric line.
\$10-c. house, Windham st., near Rawson; Belvoir blocks, etc.; excellent neighborhood; large lot, 85x100 ft., one of the most convenient houses in the city.

\$6,160—Perry street, near Bass; lots 15 ft. well timbered and orchard very cheap, lies high and level.

\$6,127—Pine st., near Spring; now is time to buy this property.

\$7,150 feet on Perry st., near Jones, that can be had at a bargain.

2 lots on Larkin st. for \$250 each. There is no better renting portion of Atlanta than right here.

LUCKY ST. residence, 7 rooms; good stable, etc.; lot 10x100 ft., 100 ft. from street.

\$2,750—10-foot alley, near Whitehall.

\$10,000—Forrest ave. lot, 50x150, near Fort.

15 acres west Atlanta that can be sold off by lots at a big profit.

\$4,500—lot 100x200; large oaks in yard. This is a pretty place.

\$9,150—Hilliard st., near Broad; beautiful lot.

One acre building lot on Richardson st.; 65x105; well shaded; good neighborhood.

A few more of those beautiful lots on Pearl, Marcus, Jefferson and Waterhouse st., for sale at \$10 per month; accessible by electric line, horse car and automobile line. This section is built up very rapidly.

WARE & OWENS.

To the Public:

We take this means of calling your attention to our extensive line of crockery, glassware, chandeliers, lamps and general bric-a-brac. During the past season we have had an unprecedented sale, and have made customers in all the southern states. The fact that we sell strictly a first-class line of goods and at prices our competitors cannot touch, has brought about our increased business, for which we feel very thankful.

We beg to call your attention to our line of goods as they lie upon our shelves today. We have the largest and best stock of fine IMPORTED CROCKERY and glassware that there is in the southern states. We make a specialty of the famous HAVILAND CHINA, and sell it at a very low figure. It must be remembered that our stock consists of DIRECT IMPORTATIONS from the leading houses of Europe, and that all of our goods are strictly first-class and warranted. Call at our store and inspect them.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE BANKRUPT BILL

WHICH IS LIKELY TO BECOME A LAW.

With Revolutionize the Credit System—Fears That It Will Increase Recklessness in Business to Absolve Debtors.

Congress is about to pass a bill, that will revolutionize the credit system of the country. The north and west are almost sold for the Torrey bankrupt bill now before the judiciary committee of the house, and there is little doubt that it will pass.

We have had no bankrupt law for fifteen years, and many of the younger business men have little conception of the state of credits under the old law. It was generally deprecated by the mercantile community because the creditors hardly ever got anything out of a bankrupt estate. The court costs and expenses generally took about all the bankrupt left.

Many oppose it because they think it is a bad thing for a man to be wholly absolved of his debts. It will tend to make men take more risks when they know that when they stagger and fall under a heavy load the government will come along and roll off the burden, so they can get up and try over. When a man knows his debts will hang over him for a life time he is sobered by the knowledge of a heavy weight hanging over those who fall.

"If this bankrupt law passes," said Mr. Stuart Woodson, "you will see them drop off like autumn leaves. I am satisfied there are merchants hanging on by the skin of their teeth, making desperate efforts to hold out until this bill becomes a law, so they can take advantage of it. Under the old bankrupt law there were a great many more failures in proportion to business than now.

"If we must have any bankrupt law, I suppose this is as good as any. It provides for a fair showing to all the creditors without any preference. It is urged for the bill that it gives a man a chance when he has been unfortunate. He can get that now. Where there is a clean failure creditors are always willing to compromise and let him start anew, without being handicapped. A half dozen instances of that kind have occurred here. Under the present system there is no necessity for failures. A large per cent of them are caused by speculation—a few dry rot.

"I am satisfied the bill will pass. The north and west are almost sold for it, and it is easy to see why. Their trade centers deal with a half dozen or more states, and it is hard for them to keep up with so many collection laws. They want a uniform system by which every creditor will have a law of his own.

"I am satisfied the bill will pass. The north and west are almost sold for it, and it is easy to see why. Their trade centers deal with a half dozen or more states, and it is hard for them to keep up with so many collection laws. They want a uniform system by which every creditor will have a law of his own.

"One objection I have is that it will cheapen credits. Men will take more risks when they know they can get relief in case of disaster. There is humanity in the idea, and I think where a man is unfortunate and fails under a load of debt that he can never move, he ought to be given another chance. But he can generally get that chance from his creditors.

"It has been my practice when a man made a clear, honest failure, and paid all he could, to let him alone afterwards. There are sometimes small creditors who defeat a compromise, men who sit back on a hundred-dollar claim and say they will keep it until he makes a little, then jump on it. The heavier creditors cannot afford to do that, and the action of the man with a small account is unjust to the others. All that is wiped out by this bill. If half the creditors, in number and amount, agree to take fifty cent on the dollar the law forces that composition. If it is less than fifty cents the consent of three fourths of the creditors is required.

"There is an injustice in the present system that is done away in this. If a man is in a shaky condition, the first creditor who gets there gets his money or seizes it. Under this law that could not be done. No mortgage, sale, judgment or lease within four months of the bankruptcy will hold good.

Those creditors who have in that time secured themselves or taken goods will be forced to give up their claim. This will lessen the labor of doing business and will prevent a great deal of racial now perpetrated by means of sales to friends or kinsmen. Such sales within four months are invalid and deemed preferences, and this law wipes out all preferences."

The matter comes up before the chamber of commerce next Tuesday at the regular monthly meeting, and Mr. B. F. Abbott, who practiced under the old bankrupt law, will read a paper on the Torrey bill, which he thinks a great improvement on the law in effect twenty years ago. It is said that the new law is less cumbersome and less expensive than the old.

Last fall the directors of the chamber of commerce adopted a resolution asking the Georgia congressmen to oppose the bill.

WHO IS HE?

Death of a Man in Opelika Who Claims to be an American.

Chief Connolly has received the following letter from Opelika, Ala.:

Smith & Morris, Groceries and Plantation Supply, North Railroad avenue, Opelika, Ala., a partner made known J. M. Major, died last night, unknown to anyone here. He claimed to be from Atlanta and had two children there living, wife, family, etc.

He is about forty years old.

CLOTHIERS
C. DEPARTMENT
READY.

MEN'S

OS.
REETS.

G. Sec. and Trans.
COMP'Y
ery, Tools,
PIPE,
s Goods.
All sizes in Stock.

CO.

R Y

A. GA.

Tanks, Passenger
Molding

M.

TIME!

MENT!

FIRE BRICK.

PIPE!

HAIR!

COAL!

ONS,

NTA, GA.

TARHEEL POLITICS.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS OF NORTH CAROLINA ARE DOING.

The Chancery of the Negroes Are Obnoxious to the Whites—The Blacks Vote, But the Whites Get All the Fat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 5.—[Special.]

The times are troubous. The politicians are looking into the immediate future with evil forebodings. There are many rocks upon which they may split. The federal election, the Blair bill, the internal revenue repeal, and the domestic measures upon which the forthcoming candidates must express opinions, are well calculated to make a politician cross-eyed in reaching one upon which to safely dwell. It is pretty well known that it is not the purpose of the present lower house of congress to pass any one of the above measures, but they are agitated more with the view of sending back to their several constituencies, the faithful and humble servants of the people, who are in the midst of great national problems which inexperienced hands could never solve for the public good. Matters of vital interest are seldom consummated by legislators until the period for which the wero really intended has passed. The people are beginning to understand that they are the servants instead of the masters of the campaign when they elected to voice their sentiments in state and national legislatures. The farmer is kicking, the laborer is grunting, the capitalist think "lobbying" is advancing in price, and the negro begins to think that he is being foot-holded by some one. But little sympathy can be expressed for the latter. He pretends to have judgment like the white mortal. He asks to be made his equal, with every privilege extended to his white brother, but with his eyes wide open, he obeys the dictates of the party-flogging partisan who leads him by the nose to his own slaughter, who gets his votes with promises of position—and sometimes gives him one—out to clean spitoons, or work mapped out by nature especially for the "genius in black."

GOING FOR THE FARTY.

This turbulent race is now going for its party with the following alarming figures: They poll ninety per cent of the republicans in North Carolina. That there are 730 federal officeholders in this state, with aggregate salaries of \$2,000,000. Of these, "nearly" per cent, or the successful arithmetic of political parties, with the annual budget of \$1,600. No one can deny the charge of injustice. It is horrifying to democratic to think that any party could exist on such inequalities. The solution is in the negro demanding his rights from Mr. Harrison, Johnson, and the Republians. Hon. M. C. Cheatham, M. C. from North Carolina, is a blonde African, or bolting the party of pilage and inconsistency. One blessing, in a political sense, is the exodus of 40,000 radical votes from this state since the last election. This is more bread for the poor white man, and a solid democratic congressional representation in the next and succeeding years. This is what most disturbs the democrat in the districts which have heretofore been represented by radical republicans. But there is an unfortunately an element in this state's democrat soldiers, and it is kicking, yelping with rage and threatens destruction to all "machines" which may get in its way.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Farmers' Alliance, over 100,000 strong, comfortably equipped with cash, a goodly number of stores of force, and a platform upon which the rural gentlemen can stand with dignity. They, too, claim that the city or lawyer element has dommed them for the last twenty years. That for their support in the past many pledges have been made, and not one kept. The kick seems natural, and the next and succeeding years. This is what most disturbs the democrat in the districts which have heretofore been represented by radical republicans. But there is an unfortunately an element in this state's democrat soldiers, and it is kicking, yelping with rage and threatens destruction to all "machines" which may get in its way.

EMERSON'S BOSTON STARS.

Will appear at the Y. M. C. A. on Friday and Saturday Nights.

Mme. Melora Emerson is an actress of the Nilsson type, with voice being of a dramatic power and quality, at the same time sweet and sympathetic. Her art is displayed alike in the grand aria, the German lied and the simple ballad, and her winning stage manners, combined with her art, make her a most charming artist. Too much credit is given to Walter Emerson. There may be a wider diameter in the art of the woman, and without any doubt whatever stands today the undisputed king of the concert, absolutely without a rival. Such performers call for wonderful training, and almost impossible exercise, and are formed with a tone never before heard on his instrument, placing him on a pedestal upon which other artists stand. He is a most versatile artist and performer, like a musical rose, and other members of the company. The accompaniments of Mr. King were carefully played, and his voice rendered with great artistic recognition. The Young Men's Christian Association may well be congratulated upon securing for our citizens such a musical treat.

ZOZO, THE MAGIC QUEEN.

"Zozo," the Magic Queen, will appear at the opera house tonight. It will be remembered that she was the star of the show on her last visit to this city. Some idea may be had of the magnitude of the company when the public are informed that this is the only company who carry their own special car for machinery and apparatus to manufacture their own gas for calcination, also special palace cars for transportation of their car loads of scenery. The company is about the same, with a few important changes, but the specialties, songs, music, and scenes are all new.

The New York World said of her performance:

"Of the members of the company it need only be said that in figure, costumes, and accomplishments rivaled or exceeded those of the most famous and successful of real merit are to be found in the cast of a play of this sort. While scenes and spectacular effects are, of course, the chief attraction, the company's specialty is that there is plot enough in "Zozo" to maintain interest in the play throughout. No one with a spark of appreciation for the beautiful, the fine, approach to the three remaining nights of the engagement, but to ensure a seat it is necessary to go early."

"CAPTAIN SWIFT" COMING.

The New York Success Next Monday Afternoon and night.

On Monday evening and on Arthur Forrest and an excellent company will present "Captain Swift" for the first time in Atlanta.

The play has met with great success and is one of the strongest on the road. The Rochester theater and the handsome Lyceum theatre opened for the season last evening with a play new to Rochester theatre-goers, entitled "Captain Swift."

The play has achieved a greater success than anything that has preceded it in London and New York in years. It accomplished a run of over 300 nights in each, and in popularity outstripped even the popular "Cinderella." The author, Mr. Charles L. St. John, the author, has an exceedingly interesting story to tell, and tells it in a skillful manner.

The play deals with the fortunes of an Australian country boy, who, in quest of his fortune, becomes Captain Swift. In the opening scene, the captain appears under an assumed name in an English country house, and, in his identity, and is only discovered when on the eve of making a good match and settling down to a assured position in society. The ingenious and witty author has provided for the detection of this impostor are handled the attention of the spectators through four powerful acts, and the somewhat somber leading motive is one that will interest the audience.

It is filled with a number of scenes of great interest, and the play is a success.

On Monday evening and on Arthur Forrest and an excellent company will present "Captain Swift" for the first time in Atlanta.

This famous new comedy will visit Atlanta for the first time next week. The Chicago Inter-Ocean had the following fine notice of the opera of "Rigoletto":

The Boston Ideal company last evening gave an excellent presentation of "Rigoletto" to a large audience. The opera was well received, and the critics were not given here for several seasons, and the revival under the auspices of Manager Fox was most auspicious.

The large orchestra and the well-chosen ensemble; the voice was well staged and free from annoying weakness so frequently incident to its production. W. H. Merriam, manager of the Boston Ideal company, is a man of great ability and effect. Helen Van Doenhoff was very acceptable in the limited chances of the coquettish Matilde, and the company, in general, did a creditable work. Carrie O. Bassett was a picturesque girl, and whenever she sang did well, winning the highest commendation of the audience.

Pauline L'Allemant, as Gilda, added to the artistic work. The passionate love song, "Caro Nome," was given with much effect, and the scene with the Duke and the Countess, at the close of the third act, worthily won three curtain calls. The famous quartette in the fourth act was given in a style that was well received, and the principals enlisted the principals enlisted. The Boston Ideal Bridge was a distinct triumph.

Fifth district.—John M. Brown, the republican who now holds the seat from this district, is so infatuated with his new life, and the greatness of the transition, when compared with the former, a decade ago, that he will sacrifice his private interest for the good of "the dear old boy," and once more enter the contest. But a poor man, an educated one, a faithful son of North Carolina—Alfred Moore Scales, ex-governor—will contest the cause for the people, and no doubt will have a vent in his favor. Mr. Scales is now president of the Bank of Green.

Sixth district.—"The rebels' territory, in which the sight will be a dead and seven one. There are several candidates. The present incumbent, Hon. Alfred Rowland, A. M. Waddell, Charles M. Steadman, James A. Lockhart, Dave Covington, the "silver tongued orator of

the Capital City bank.

Three hundred houses have been built in Atlanta through the Hibernia Building and Loan association, and the owners paid for them without ever missing the money. Take a few steps upon the sidewalk, and you will see the result.

Trains daily, except Sunday. See Peter F. Clarke, secretary, at the Capital City bank.

Unconcerned, Colonel Ham C. Jones, late United States district attorney for the western district of North Carolina, and Colonel Sydenham B. Alexander, late president of the state Farmers' Alliance.

The case of "the people vs. the lawyers" is to be tried in this district in the nominating convention which meets in May, in this city. Colonel Sydenham was the farmer's candidate, and Alexander was the senator against Mast. Baines, but the more experienced politician beat the farmer, and the colony is still tilling the soil.

Seventh district.—Now represented by Hon. John S. Henderson, has three aspirants before the public, in the persons of Major W. M. Ladd, and others, and Mr. J. C. Caldwell, editor of the Stateville Landmark, and Theodore Klutz, of Salisbury. Messrs. Robbins and Caldwell are both of Stateville, and the nomination of either indicates the shelving of the other for an indefinite period, as the balance of the ticket will be chosen at the next ten weeks. Mr. Klutz gathers from this complexion some comfort.

Eighth district.—The present member, now in his third term, Hon. William H. Harrison Cowles, is again a candidate. He will be fought by Major Graham, a formidable candidate, and the winner was the farmer's candidate against Mast. Baines, but the more experienced politician beat the farmer, and the colony is still tilling the soil.

Ninth district.—Ex-Representative Robert B. Vance, brother of Senator Vance, will be the democratic candidate against H. G. Ewart, the republican sitting member. This district, beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt, will be redeemed by the triumphant election of Mr. Vance.

COMING ELECTIONS LIKELY TO ARISE.

The implications likely to arise before the primaries in the democratic party have been given in the introduction of this article, but when the districts shall have wound up their labors in convention, and the standard bearers announced to the people, the ranks will be closed, and a solid phalanx will confront the "Eaves reliable" at every point, and nine democratic gentlemen from North Carolina will answer the roll call in the fifteenth congres.

C. F. KING.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Horses Burned to Death—Freezing of a Drunken Man.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6.—[Special.]

A fire on Anderson today burned the large livery stables of R. J. Sutherland. Ten horses were burned to death. The loss is over \$6,000.

There was also \$500 insurance on the horses.

There is also \$500 insurance on the horses.

There is

